IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the specification as follows:

[0017] Each power input 110 – 113 to the respective power controller may supply a different voltage, which thus enables card 100 to accommodate various different types of devices. Power controllers 106 turn power on or off to each of the associated devices (e.g., 401–403, shown in Figure 4) in response to a signal from OS 211 (shown in Figure 2) or in response to a signal from MP 102, which received a signal from the OS. Manageability processor 102 receives power from an uninterruptable power source, supplied via input 114.

[0019] Manageability processor 102 monitors and supervises several basic functions of the system ~~400~~100, and runs independently of the system processor 210 (shown in Figure 2). These basic functions include functions such as temperature monitoring, and optionally, control of power to each device on card 100* via power controllers 106.

[0021] Figure 2 is a block diagram illustrating two core I/O cards100A and 100B in an exemplary system environment 200. Each card, 100A and 100B, is identical to I/O core card 100 shown in Figure 1, with certain elements thereon being omitted for clarity. As shown in Figure 2, system 200 includes two identical I/O core cards 100A and 100B. I/O core card 100B is used as a backup for card 100A while card 100A is being swapped, as explained in detail below. Cards 100A and 100B communicate via an I2C link 115* or serial link 116. Manageability processors 102A and 102B, on cards 100A and 100B, respectively, are each coupled to system processor 210 via PCI bus 120. Manageability processors 102 intercommunicate via serial link ~~416~~116. System processor 210 includes OS (operating system) 211 and firmware 212, which provides low-level system I/O functionality similar to a BIOS used in personal computer systems. Firmware 212 finds and maps new hardware devices in system 200 (see step 335 in Fig. 3, described below).